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the last sentence on page 169. The author's greatest fault in this volume, as in his first, is the prejudice which he seems to have against citing secondary authorities. On page 114, for example, why should he not tell us who it is that makes "the complete mistake" of saying that the medieval theorists doubted the divine origin of the State or that it had an ethical end? In spite of these shortcomings, however, the book still remains a distinct contribution to the subject.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Recueil d'Actes relatifs à l'Administration des Rois d'Angleterre en Guyenne au XIII^e Siècle (Recogniciones Feodorum in Aquitania). Transcrits et publiés par CHARLES BÉMONT, Directeur adjoint à l'École Pratique des Hautes Études. [Documents Inédits sur l'Histoire de France.] (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. 1914. Pp. lxxv, 475.)

THE task of the reviewer of any work from the pen of so eminent an historian as M. Bémont must of necessity be in the main descriptive. In the present work he has published for the first time in a complete form a manuscript of the first importance for the study of the history of Gascony under the English rule.

The early portion of the thirteenth century was a period of much turmoil in Gascony. Wars between the English and the French, civil wars between towns, factions, and nobles, revolts against the English king, followed each other with scarcely any intervals of peace. Henry III., whose authority was never very securely established, finally in 1252 made over his rights in the province to his son Edward. The prince did not make his appearance in his new possession till the years 1254-1255, when he came to crush a revolt and re-establish—or try to re-establish—order.

One of the first steps in the direction of order would be to ascertain in some definite manner what the royal rights actually were. For this purpose Edward directed a sort of census, requiring all who held from the king to make a statement on oath of the nature and extent of their holdings and of the obligations which they entailed. This statement was to be made before the king or his representatives, was to be reduced to writing by a notary, and subscribed by witnesses. Communes were thus to declare the privileges they held and to acknowledge their obligations toward their suzerain.

Such an undertaking under medieval conditions could not be carried out at once. Edward indeed seems to have begun the process during his visit in 1254-1255, and to have urged it on in his absence. In 1274 a particularly widespread set of such declarations was gathered. Finally, between 1281 and 1294, all these declarations were gathered up and copied into a cartulary by several scribes along with some other matter of the same character and some documents of a different sort.

It is this cartulary—the *Recogniciones Feodorum in Aquitania*—which M. Bémont has now published for the first time in full and accurate fashion. The importance of such a document as the above needs little comment. It is a mine of information of all kinds concerning Gascony in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

The history of the document is rather curious. How and when it left the archives of Bordeaux and where it was originally kept, are both unknown. All that can be determined with certainty is that in 1627 it was purchased by Augustus, duke of Brunswick, and placed in the library of the dukes of Brunswick at Wolfenbüttel, where it still remains. The existence of this document—nearly complete—has been long known to scholars and its importance recognized. Pardessus published in his *Lois Maritimes* an extract from it, namely a copy of the statutes of an association of patrons and sailors at Bayonne. Augustin Thierry succeeded in having it sent to Paris, where it was copied by Martial and Jules Delpit and afterwards returned. In 1841 they published a *Notice d'un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque de Wolfenbüttel intitulé: Recogniciones Feodorum*. In this and also in volumes III. and V. of the *Archives Historiques de la Gironde* they published considerable extracts from it. Their copy, however, left much to be desired in the way of accuracy and the publication was by no means complete. It was therefore felt to be desirable that the work should be undertaken afresh and the present volume is the result.

A work of such great importance, executed from photographic plates by a scholar of such great and peculiar qualifications for the task as is M. Bémont, must be in a high degree welcome. The student of the history of southwestern France will find here a vast mine of information with all the apparatus to facilitate its ready exploitation.

F. B. MARSH.

The Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536–1537, and the Exeter Conspiracy, 1538. By MADELEINE HOPE DODDS and RUTH DODDS. In two volumes. (Cambridge: University Press. 1915. Pp. viii, 388; 381.)

THIS is an admirable piece of work, which bids fair to remain the standard authority on the events with which it deals. The authors are obviously well equipped for the task they have undertaken. They have made full use of the documents in the Record Office and in the British Museum, and of the invaluable collection of *Letters and Papers*. They have read and digested the historical literature of the period, and have correlated such new material as they have found with what has been known before. They are strictly impartial, and their style is clear, convincing, and very agreeable. Nothing anywhere near as elaborate and thorough has previously been written on the Pilgrimage of Grace: further “finds” in local and family archives may modify some of the